

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

CD NO

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## INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR (Kemerovo Oblast)

DATE DISTR 3 March 1952

SUBJECT Power Plant at Stalinsk

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1. The power plant in Stalinsk (37°08' E/53°47' N), Kemerovo Oblast, is east of the Stara Kuznetsk suburb, east of an aluminum plant and southeast of a smelting plant. (1)
2. The power plant covers an area 350x250 meters. The main building, a brick structure 200x50x35 meters, is subdivided into three sections, the oldest part equipped with two turbines and four boilers, the middle part completed in March 1948 and also equipped with two turbines and four boilers and a new section of which only the foundation walls were standing. The old section had two sheet-metal smokestacks each 40 meters high and two meters in diameter. The middle section had four smaller smokestacks. (2)
3. The two turbines of the old section were of US origin and had a capacity of 50,000 kw each. The two turbines of the middle part were of English origin and had a capacity of 50,000 kw each. (3) Turbines dismantled in Hungary were available for the section of the plant which was under construction.
4. Soviet workers said that 700 tons of coal were daily consumed at the plant. (3) ☐ the electric current produced at the plant was adequate for the entire industrial and civil requirements of Stalinsk. Power was also delivered to unidentified places by high-tension transmission lines.
5. The oldest part of the power plant was equipped with two turbines. An annex to the turbine house was put in operation during the winter of 1947. It had two turbines and four boilers. Work on the construction of an additional annex was started in the spring of 1949. The steel framework of this section was completed by July 1949. The foundations for two boilers and one turbine were then constructed. The third section of the turbine house was also designed for the installation of four boilers and two turbines. (2)
6. The oldest section of the turbine house was equipped with two British turbines and two Soviet boilers according to Soviet workers. The second section was equipped with two American turbines the name plates of which were marked "General Electric", Buffalo, Detroit." A Soviet worker said that each of the turbines had a capacity of 25,000 kw. (3) The four boilers were also of American origin.

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Two turbines of undetermined output were available for the third section of the turbine house. The turbines had been dismantled in Hungary.

7. A transformer station which was also being enlarged was at the side of the boiler house. A switching station was possibly also located in the boiler house. East of this building were four transformers for each of the turbines. Four groups of three wires each led from every transformer station to the transformers. There was a line from the transformers to the aluminum plant to the west and a high-tension line running toward the west.
- 25X1 8. [ ] the plant was connected to a large ring line and that, together with other power plants of the district, supplied the district of Novosibirsk with electric current. The main transformer of the system is said to be in Kemerovo which functions as a distribution point. Daily coal consumption at the plant was twelve 60-ton carloads. (3)
9. Excavation work for the enlargement of the power plant was started in the winter of 1948. (2) The steel framework and the foundations were completed in the spring of 1949, work on the masonry was started in September 1949. The building measured 70x30x20 meters.
- 25X1 10. No boilers or turbines were installed by October 1949. Only four foundations for boilers were noticed. [ ] two turbines were to be installed and that the first of them was to be put in operation in February 1950. (2)
11. Side by side with the new boiler and turbine house, a new transformer house, of steel and brick, 70x9x20 meters, was being built. It was completed in October 1949 except for the roof. Twenty-five cabins, each 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 3 meters, were being installed on the second and third floors. The remainder of the building was to be used for office rooms. Transformers were not installed.
- 25X1 12. East of the power plant was a spur track on which the coal shipments arrived. The last 70 meters of the track were covered by a roof. An underground conveyor belt led from a pit to the boiler house. [ ] this installation was not used in early October 1949.
- 25X1 13. The power plant primarily supplied the neighboring aluminum plant. [ ] this aluminum plant would be enlarged. [ ] the power plant would be enlarged to the north by the construction of another annex of the same dimensions as the one then under construction. (2)
14. The section of the power plant already in operation was 150x25 meters. It had six smokestacks of unequal heights.
- 25X1 15. The new section of the power plant, a structure about 135 meters long and about 5 meters higher than the old building was completed by December 1949. (2) One turbine started operation in December 1949. More machinery was stored in the area. [ ] the new section of the power plant would be fully equipped in 1950. The Soviets speeded the construction work as much as possible and the number of workers on construction work was continually increased. About 200 PWs worked in each of the three shifts. It was generally believed that 12 turbines were to be installed at the power plant. (5)
16. On 21 December 1949 three sections could be identified at the power plant. The first section, fully equipped and in operation, was off limits to PWs. The second section was nearing completion. Three Hungarian turbines with nameplates marked with "Budepest" were available for this section, which was scheduled to be completed by the end of 1950. The foundations of the third section were just being dug out. (2)
17. The framework of a three-story administration building, a brick structure 30x12 meters, east of the boiler and turbine house, was completed about the same time. A walkway about 1 meter wide and 30 meters long led at a 5-meter height from the completed section of the turbine house to the second floor of a red brick building, the purpose of which was unknown.
18. About 200 PWs and 55 civilian workers working in two shifts were employed for the construction work [ ]

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- 25X1 19. Work on the enlargement of the power plant was started in 1948. The enlargement was not completed by April 1950. (2) Two turbines were delivered from Budapest, the first of which was put in operation in March 1950. [redacted]
- 25X1 [redacted] the two turbines each had a capacity of 10,000 kw. (3)
- 25X1 20. From Volga Germans source heard that the available seven turbines were not adequate for the power supply. (4) The current was cut off for the civilian population for several hours every day. For this reason the eighth turbine would be put in operation by July 1950 at the latest. (4) [redacted]
- 25X1 [redacted] the plant was to be equipped with a total of 16 turbines. (5)
21. The work force of the power plant was estimated at 500 PWs and 400 Soviets, 50 percent, being women.
22. Work on excavations 100x80 meters was started north of the completed new sections of the main building and the transformer station in August 1949. (2) The brick foundation wall, 2 meters high, and the steel skeleton were completed in April 1950. The new structures seemed to be designed for the installation of more turbines and rectifiers.
23. The plant consisted of two main buildings each 500 meters long. One was the old machine hall, 200x30x18 meters, a new engine hall of the same size and foundations for a third section measuring 80x100 meters. The second was the old rectifier station, 200x30x18 meters, with a new rectifier station of the same size and foundations for a third section measuring 80x100 meters.
24. The new section of the turbine house was to be equipped with three turbines, one of which was in operation. The second had to be repaired after a test run. The repair work was not completed by April 1950. Only the foundation, 1x2 1/2 meters, for the third turbine was completed. The two installed turbines rested on ferro-concrete bases 50 cm high. They were 5 meters long and had a diameter of 2 1/2 meters.
25. Through an opening in the wall source saw three turbines of the same size in the old section of the turbine house. The foundations of all the six turbines were on the second floor of the building which was 400 meters long.
26. The capacity of the turbines was unknown. Ten railroad cars loaded with 60 tons of hard coal each arrived every day at noon. (3)
27. The sixth rectifier was completed in October 1949. All the rectifiers were on the second floor.
28. Two or three lines led from the transformer station to the aluminum plant and three lines suspended from steel towers led toward the town.
29. About 650 PWs were employed at the plant, originally for construction and assembly work. This work force was later increased by about 200 Soviets. The number of PWs dropped to about 100 by April 1950, 600 Stalin students being employed instead. About 100 technical personnel, both men and women, worked during the day shift.

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## Comments.

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- (1) The location of the Stalinsk power plant east of the important aluminum plant in the Stara Kuznetsk suburb was previously known.
- (2) All the information indicates four construction stages: Old section equipped with two turbines, two or four boilers and two smokestacks; first enlargement, completed about the beginning of 1948, equipped with two turbines, four boilers, four smokestacks; second enlargement, [redacted] completed in 1949, partly equipped with machinery, two or three Hungarian turbines and four Hungarian boilers;

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and third enlargement, excavation work begun in the winter of 1949, the steel skeleton completed in April 1950; no details available on the target date of completion and the intended equipment. The first enlargement was not noticed [redacted] who came to the plant after the completion of the section and was believed to be part of the original plant.

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- (3) The output of the turbines is estimated at 50,000 kw each for section a, at 50,000 or 25,000 each for section b, and at 10,000 kw each for section c. The daily consumption of coal is concordantly given at 600 to 700 tons.
- (4) The observation that eight turbines were in operation after July 1950 was certainly due to a confusion of boilers with turbines. The number of six turbines is believed to be correct and agrees with the number of six rectifiers.
- (5) The statements that it is planned to equip the power plant with 12 or even 16 turbines is believed to be an exaggeration. However, it is definite that the power plant is still being enlarged and will ultimately have more than six turbines.

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